# THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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10th January, 1863. LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

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Bombay, 17th January 1863.

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The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

## Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Eloisa* Captain J. E. PHILPOT, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.
D. H. CAMA & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1863. Agents for the *Eloisa*.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—COWASJEE PESTONJEE has been admitted a partner in our firm.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th January, 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

### REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concerned, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,688 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 350 Horse power as she lays stranded on the Trivatoor beach, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, also of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope Rigging, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January.
Madras, 8th January 1863.

MESSRS A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., have the honor to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, and are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.
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Bombay, 27, Medow Street, 13th January 1863.

### MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1863. All Masons are requested to join.
Subscription, 20 Rupees each.
Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.
Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.
10 Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.
Application for Tickets, with subscription and names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 26th January.
By order of the Ball Committee,
C. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.
No. 5, Grant Buildings, 6th January, 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.
The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.
All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.
A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.
No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.
W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 6th January 1863.

TO ARCHITECTS.—Designs are invited for a Town Hall, which it is proposed to erect at Kurrachee, to be called the "Frere Hall."
A premium of Fifty pounds will be given for the selected design, which is to become the property of the Committee.
A plan of the site and particulars as to proposed out-lay and accommodation required may be had on application to the Joint Secretaries, Frere Hall Committee, Kurrachee, to whom designs to be sent. Carriage paid on or before 30th April, 1863.
Due care shall be taken in returning the rejected designs to their owners, but the Committee cannot be responsible for loss or damage to them in transit.

### BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars comprised in the volume which is before us. Generally, the Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards externals, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has decked out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.—

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; and in case apart from its use on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* for 1863 proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the most recently discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.
In the Executive Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads. There is also the Bombay Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.
A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.
The process for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph is given.
The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.
The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; the Rules of Steamer Companies, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.
The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy list appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great a habit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

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| " 2 months' sight | | 1s. 11½d. |
| " 1 month's sight | | 1s. 11½d. |
| " On demand | | |
| On Scotland | | 1s. 11½d. |
| On Ireland | | |
| Circular Notes | | 1s. 11½d. |

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN GARDNO,
Bombay, December 19th 1862. Manager.

### CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 nd amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

## Shipping.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 15 | Bombay Merchant | Nacoda | Calcutta 29 Nov. |
| 16 | Bosphorus | Murphy | Liverpool 25 Sept. |

INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship *Bosphorus*, from Liverpool.—On the 11th January spoke the ship *Wasp*, from Liverpool, 122 days out; also spoke the ship *Witch of the Wave*, from Calcutta towards this Port.

DEPARTURES.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 16 | Herefordshire | Walker | London. |
| | Victoria (s) | Nacoda | Surat. |
| | Telegraph (s) | Shepherd | Surat. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Barque *Bombay Merchant*, from Calcutta.—7 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Mr. Birkly; Mr. Trever; Mr. Hoare; Mr. A. C. Pais; Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee and 202 natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—125 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Flying Venus*, Wittecombe, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Diana*, Bergonstrom, bound to Cochin.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Hyacinth*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Laffaitte*, for Aden.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 16TH JANUARY 1863.

*For London*

*Daniel Rankin.*—406 bags Surrat Seed, 600 cwt.; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Aspall Mooljee; 25 chests Sunk Shells, 7,000 nos.; 47 packages Cowdies, 1 01,775 nos., Peerbhoy Assar.

*City of Carlisle.*—70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Khatesy Ragwanjee; 6 bales Buffalo Hides, 206 cargos; 25 bales Cow Hides, 250 corges, Momud Nathu; 150 cases Vermillion, 120 cwt., Hassun Moosa; 241 pieces E. Teeth, 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs., Yesunjee Dewchund; 387 pieces E. Teeth, 19 cwt. 9 lbs., Girdhur Roopchund.

*Her Majesty.*—8 cases Gum Arabic, 24 cwt.; 67 cases Olibanum, 145 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 32 cases Mother O'Pearl Shells, 77¼ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

*For Liverpool.*

*Protector.*—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pestonjee Jamsajee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 275 bales Cotton, 9621 cwt., Dewjee Vurria; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Jugjeevan Hemjee.

*Belgravia.*—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co., 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hurridass Nathoo.

*Rosalie.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

*Queen of England.*—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Fernandies.

*Coromandel.*—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Combier Son and Co; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

*Fanny Forsyth.*—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Muthooradass Ragowjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Jewraz Doongersy; 32 bales Wool, 96 cwt., Fazul Ebram; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

*Kurrachee.*—1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

*Indian Queen.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Heurez and Co., 75 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsy; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Doongersy Toolsidass; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

*Hyacinth.*—300 packages Linseed, 450 cwt., Sowram Jugjeevan; 108 bags Gingelly Seed, 157 cwt., Khatesy Runchore; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Davabhoy Jeathabhoy; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Dewcurn Amundjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Lalljee Juvarechund; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Futtayehnnd Dewchund.

*Lord Brougham.*—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., John Tanner and Co.

*Malakoff.*—155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt., R. Sazba and Co.; 650 packages Dates, 77 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Gaddam and Co.

*For Havre.*

*Agincourt.*—90 bales Cotton, 308 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 120 cwt., Pranjeevundass Wagjee.

*For Cape of Good Hope.*

*Ellesmere.*—17 packages Sundries; 50 bundles Mats, 1,450 nos., Hajee Hassun Joosub.

### STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1450 | Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard | ... Bombay. |
| *204 | Assyria, (paddle), ... ... | ... ... |
| *946 | Aucland, (paddle), ... ... | ... Bombay |
| | Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... | ... Bombay. |
| 664 | Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle ... | ... Bombay. |
| *420 | Clive, 14 (sloop), ... ... | ... Advertised for sale. |
| 300 | Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley | ... Bombay. |
| 204 | Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Seb ... | ... River Euphrates. |
| 182 | Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope | ... Aden. |
| 1026 | Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew | ... Aden and Suez. |
| 205 | Cursetjee, (flat) ... ... ... | ... River Indus. |
| 1022 | Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley | ... Aden and Suez. |
| 387 | Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Balen | ... Bombay. |
| 274 | Ethersey, (flat), ... ... | ... River Indus. |
| 225 | Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish | ... Surveying Bombay Harbour. |
| 495 | Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought | ... Bombay. |
| *1450 | Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce ... | ... Aden. |
| 90 | Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... | ... Persian Gulf. |
| 215 | Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda | ... Bombay. |
| 490 | Hawke, 12 (paddle), Wood ... | ... Kurrachee. |
| 200 | Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... | ... Gwyn. |
| 157 | Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner | ... Aden. |
| 167 | Marie, (schooner) ... ... | ... Bombay. |
| 49 | Nerouddia, (schooner), ... | ... Kurrachee. |
| *204 | Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ... ... | ... Bombay. |
| 335 | Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher | ... River Indus. |
| 140 | Pleind, (screw), Searle ... | ... Bombay. |
| 1246 | Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier | ... Bengal Public Works' Department. |
| 335 | Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison | ... River Indus. |
| 960 | Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley | ... Aden. |
| 610 | Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones | ... River Indus. |
| 40 | Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers | ... Bombay Harbour. |
| 258 | Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... | ... Bombay. |
| *705 | Victoria, 4 (paddle) ... | ... Kurrachee. |
| 1093 | Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams | ... Bombay. |

* Out of Commission.

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading.*]

FOR LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 731 | Brandon, Silly—Cama & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 3) |
| 815 | City of Carlisle, Pentlath—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. Dec. 9) |
| 1192 | Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 2) |
| 1047 | Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co. | (c. l. Dec. 27) |
| 1112 | Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 2) |
| 1044 | Soar of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 1064 | Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. | |

FOR LIVERPOOL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1324 | Belgravia, R. Pritchard—Lyon Brothers. | (c. l. Nov. 21) |
| 1239 | Cimber, Coppernoldt—Martin, Young & Co. | |
| 783 | Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co. | (c. l. Dec. 18) |
| 766 | Coromandel, Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. | (c.l. Jan.2) |
| 577 | Dobi, J. Howard—Hutchin, Stewart & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 13) |
| 1094 | Elizabeth Fry—W. & A. Graham & Co. | (c. l. Dec. 8) |
| 1342 | Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co. | (c. l. Dec 19) |
| 1546 | Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. | (c. l. Dec. 23) |
| 324 | Hyacinth, P. Allen—E. Latham & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 16) |
| 952 | Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co. | (c.l. Dec. 17.) |
| 611 | Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co. | (c. l. Dec. 8) |
| 710 | Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co. | (c. l. Dec. 19) |
| 1242 | Lalwader, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co. | (c. l. Nov. 3) |
| 1104 | Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Clover & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 6) |
| 650 | Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co. | |
| 1075 | Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 12) |
| 1062 | Palinurus—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 5) |
| 1272 | Protector, Clarke—D. Merwanjee & Co. | (c. l. Dec. 26) |
| 876 | Queen of England—Ewart, Latham & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 8) |
| 461 | Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 13) |
| 810 | Rosalie William—Lyon Brothers & Co. | (c. l. Dec. 30) |
| 620 | Shakespear, Anderson—S. Tyebjee & Co. | |
| 986 | Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co. | (c. l. Nov. 28) |
| 761 | Sailor Prince, Wise—Stearns Hobart & Co. | |
| 1194 | Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co. | |
| 1320 | Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 6) |

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1102 | La Japan (s), M. Lacoyertins. | (c. l. Jan. 8) |
| 1102 | LaFayette, Nacoda. | (c. l. Jan. 16) |

FOR ADEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 300 | Judul Bary, Nacoda. | (c. l. Jan. 8) |
| 1102 | LaFayette, Nacoda. | (c. l. Jan. 16) |

FOR JUDDAH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 364 | Teazor, Profuns, H. E. Joosub & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 12) |

FOR CHANNEL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 519 | Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co. | |

FOR CALCUTTA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 630 | Agincourt—Campbell, Mitchell & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 7) |
| 826 | Eloisa, E. Philpot—D. H. Cama & Co. | |

FOR CALCUTTA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Bombay Merchant—Hinde Lacet. | (c. l. Jan. 3) |
| 624 | Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur. | |
| 327 | Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Absdin. | (c. l. May 12) |
| 858 | Shah Johan—Hajee A. Noor Mahomed. | (c. l. Jan. 6) |

FOR MAURITIUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 445 | Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo. | |
| 281 | Welcome, Holland—G. Marshall. | |

FOR MOULMAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 562 | Sea Lion, W. G. Andrew—Hinde Lacet, B. Bramhall. | |

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 450 | Atiet Rahimon, Dallas—H. Abaster Cadoo. | (c.l. Dec. 23) |

FOR MALABAR COAST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 204 | Pary, Nacoda—Aboolraker Mujda. | (c. l. Jan. 12) |

FOR COCHIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 350 | Diana, Bergenstrom—Volkart Brothers. | (c. l. Jan. 14) |

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 140 | Mahi (s), Mahi. | (c. l. Jan. 6) |

FOR BATAVIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 140 | Mahi (s), Mahi. | |

NOT FIXED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 612 | Alexandre Baring, Ballamine—Haj. Md. Sedick. | (in Dock) |
| 672 | Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo. | |
| 397 | Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha. | |
| | Barade de Lazare-n (s), L. Antonio. | |
| 277 | Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Callaudass Nusseewanjee. | |
| | Bombay Merchant, Nacoda. | |
| 534 | Bushire Merchant, G. H. Jones—H. A. S. H. Cadoo. | |
| 558 | Duke of Northumberland, Brown—John Tanner & Co. | |
| 1019

one of the many views in which the Bible may be regarded as of essential importance to man. The origin and nature of the soul and its obligations—the two ideas in which all metaphysical laws centre—are fully stated in the Bible. How strange that such a book should be ignored in any system of education.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

*(By Electric Telegraph.)*

GALLE, 16th *Jan.*, 2-30 P.M.

The steamer *Bengal* from Calcutta anchored.

### NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 16th *Jan.*, 10-50 A.M.

ARRIVED steamer *Malta* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, and Penang 11th January.

No events of importance have taken place in China or Japan.

In the latter country political rumours continue to float about.

The nobles are still leaving Yeddo.

The English legation are at Yokohama.

In Pekin all is quiet.

Shanghai continues to be busy and to push forward plans for municipal improvements. The neighbourhood is now perfectly quiet.

The rebels are said to be in distress for want of supplies.

Nothing of interest from the northern ports.

### COMMERCIAL.

Opium at Hongkong.—Moderate business during the fortnight. Prices fluctuated but little. Present quotations :—

Patna, 693 dollars.
Benares, 679 dollars.
Malwa, 676 dollars.

Opium at Shanghai.—Market was in a very unsettled state. Quotations on 23rd December were :—

Patna, 550 taels.
Malwa, 570 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong.—On London Bank Bills, four shillings and nine pence.

First class Private Paper, four shillings nine pence and half penny.

On India, (both presidencies) two hundred and twenty-eight rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai—On London Bank Bills, six shillings two pence farthing.

Private Paper, six shillings two pence three farthings.

On Calcutta, two hundred and ninety-eight rupees.

On Bombay, two hundred and ninety-six and a half rupees.

Cotton at Canton.—Price for Indian kinds unaltered. Sales none. Exported three hundred and fifty bales. Stock, two thousand three hundred and sixty-eight bales.

## CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

*(Special Telegram for the "Bombay Gazette.")*

HONGKONG, 1*st January*.

Patna Opium, $692 Market dull, but steady.
Malwa Opium, $675. Market low.
Bills, Rs. 228 per $100.
Steamer *Aratoon Apcar* not arrived.

## CALCUTTA.

16*th January* 1863.

Government Paper Four per Cent., five Rupees and eight annas to five Rupees and twelve annas discount.

Five per Cent., five Rupees and two annas to six annas premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., twelve Rupees and quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London first class credits two shillings and eleven-sixteenths.

Freight to London, Rice seventy to seventy-five shillings.

Jute ninety-five to ninety-seven shillings and six pence.

Seeds ninety-seven shillings and six pence to one hundred shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inches, six rupees fifteen annas to seven rupees per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven three pounds, thirty-two inch, three rupees five annas to six annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eight annas and eleven pie per morah.

Market for piece goods quieter.

Market for Twist quieter.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE SATTARA MAIL.—We understand that on Saturday night last, a large number of thieves made a rush on the mail cart which was on its road to Poona beyond the Salpah Ghaut. The thieves managed to surround the cart, and after a great deal of struggling, the coachman and horsekeeper managed to secure the mail and get off; but we regret to hear that both these men were themselves severely wounded. This is the first instance of such an attempt being made. Up to this time carriages, public and private, have travelled by that road in perfect safety, and we hope that the authorities of Sattara will lose no time in tracing the robbers. The village of Salpah belongs to the Chief of Futtun, who should be recommended to cause a watch to be kept, as the road leading from Salpah towards Dewoor is surrounded with hills.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 15.

## LOCAL.

LIEUTENANT M. GRANT, of Her Majesty's 33rd Foot, Assistant Revenue Survey, has passed the prescribed examination in the Marathee language.

THE GUJARATI DEBATING CLUB.—Will hold its meeting this evening at seven o'clock in the hall of the Parsi High School.

Lecturer.—Mr. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee.

Business.—The arts known to the Hindoos.

The attendance of the public is requested.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening :—

MARCH "Siegel's" ..... *Dicuer.*
OVERTURE "Semiramide" ..... *Rossini.*
WALTZ "Wiener Kinder" ..... *Strauss.*
SELECTION (op. 1) "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" ..... *Halevy.*
INTRODUCTION AND ARIA "Die Grossfurstin" ..... *Plotow.*
QUADRILLE "Indra" ..... *Strauss.*
GALOP "Polytechnicker" ..... *Kuhner.*

A MEETING of the Veyvahar Ogology Dnyan Vardhac Sabha will be held this evening at half-past seven o'clock in the hall of the Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Reading Room & Library; when Mr. Hirachund Oshanjee will read his poems on miscellaneous subjects.

THE following is a list of Passengers proceeding to Aden by H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, this day :—Major, (Brevet Lieut. Col). G. C. Vialls; Captain A. M. Rawlins; Lieut. E. Chapple; Lieut. E. W. Golding; Lieut. J. F. Jordan; Ensign B. W. Faulkner; Assistant Surgeon R. A. Elliott; Mrs. Vialls; 32 men, 25 Women and 43 children of H. M.'s 95th Regiment.

HINDOO THEATRE.—The well-known Hindoo Sanglekar Dramatic Corps will give a performance this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, when they will enact the play of "Bhusmasoor Akhian" in Hindoostanee language and "Ras-krida" in Gobzerathee, Marathee and Hindoostanee languages, which will be followed by different kinds of dancing and singing, &c. This corps has earned a good reputation in Bombay, and is worthy of the public patronage.—(*Advertisement.*)

### THE "POONA OBSERVER."

OUR readers will have observed that we are considerably enlarged this morning beyond our usual dimensions. There is also a change—a slight one, but so far as it goes, we hope an improvement—in our front.

The object of the enlargement is to give admission to articles from English papers, or elsewhere, of a literary and amusing kind, beyond the regular routine of politics. Our generous laws fostering this amiable piracy, we don't see why our readers should not have the benefit of them, as well as other people; and we shall endeavour to supply ourselves with English periodicals for the purpose.

Our correspondents will greatly consult our convenience if they will kindly address letters on business to the Proprietor, and letters for publication to the Editor.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the changes we have made involve some considerable additional expense. To meet this we can only appeal to that support from the public which we endeavour to deserve. We hope our friends will see the great advantage (to us) of buying our issues, and not borrowing them; and remember that our exertions for their entertainment will be unsuccessful without the "Sinews of war."—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 15.

### WEATHER REPORT.

*At 9 hours of the 16th January* 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BIJAPUR.—Morning and evening cool, S.W.
CANANORE.—Fair South. Ther. 79.
COIMBATORE.—Fair. Ther. 70.
GALLE.—Fine light winds. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Cool light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light. N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 78.
PAUMBEN.—Fine strong N.W. Ther. 79.
SURAT.—Fair; morning and evening cool.

## BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—16TH JAN. 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKS, ESQ.)

STEALING RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Luxamont Khundoo was charged with stealing a slab of zinc of the value of five rupees, the property of the G. I. P. R. Company.

Mr. John Pearson Hendley stated, that he is goods agent in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Company. The prisoner had called to the office of the Company for some pay due to him; that he had stolen the pieces of metal when formerly employed in the Railway office, secreting it, and on the thirteenth instant the prisoner took an opportunity of removing it.

A Police Ramoosee in the employ of the Company stated, that he seized the prisoner near the Byree Bunder station with the stolen article, which was kept in a Dhotar, in his waist. The witness asked the prisoner where he got it from, he said "what is that to you." The prosecutor afterwards claimed the lead as the property of the Company. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and stated that he did not steal the property.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the charge and remarked that this was the second time that he was brought there charged with such an offence, and therefore sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for a period of two months.

### MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following letter dated the 11th December 1862 was addressed by Mr. Tracey, clerk to the Commissioners, to Dr. Birdwood, Secretary to the Victoria Gardens.

"G. BIRDWOOD Esq., M.D.

"SIR,—I have the honor by order of the Municipal Commissioners, and in reference to previous correspondence on the subject of laying on water to the Victoria Gardens, to ask you whether the public will have free access to those gardens on their completion, or whether entrance will be restricted to members of the Agri-Horticultural Society or other exclusive class of people. —I have, &c.

J. W. TRACEY."

Dr. Birdwood replied to the foregoing letter as follows :—

"No. 439 of 1862.

To, The Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, Bombay.

"Agri-Horticultural Society's office, Town Hall, 12th December 1862.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 3280, dated the 11th instant, I have the honor to inform you that hitherto the Society's Garden has been perfectly free to the public.

"2. Owing to the charge of the garden since its transfer to the Mount, it has, however, occurred to me that before long I must bring before the Society the question of the expediency of granting tickets of admission to the gardens at a small annual rate, reserving only one absolutely free day in the week, exclusive of public holidays.

"3. No such question has, however, been yet brought before the Society.

"4. The Society, however, would never consent to restrict the use of the gardens to any exclusive class such as its members. If any admittance fee is charged it will be one within the reach of every respectable person, and which every one will be glad to pay towards gardens designed for the use and recreation of the public.

"5. The question whenever submitted will therefore be discussed purely as a business question, and should the Municipal Commissioners lay on and keep up the Vehar-water, the charge of the garden being by so much diminished, the admittance fee, if ever imposed, would be proportionately less, and the number of free days greater.

"6. Of course the Society in discussing the question would give the fullest weight to any suggestions the Municipal Commissioners might offer in consenting to lay on, and supply the Vehar-water, and would at all times be glad to entertain any proposition the Municipal Commissioners might desire to make for the promotion of the objects the Society has in common with the Commissioners has at heart—I have, &c.

"GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
"Secretary to the Society."

MEMORANDUM BY THE CLERK.

"I have seen Dr. Birdwood about his definition of 'Holidays.' He informs me that the gardens will be open to the public free of charge on all general and sectarian holidays, as well as on Sundays, that is to say, on eighty-one and fifty-two days in the year equal to one hundred and thirty-three days."

RESOLUTION.—Resolved that the Board has no objection to grant concession to the Victoria Gardens, on the terms mentioned in the Clerk's Memo: and that the necessary recommendation be made to Government.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary to Government on the subject :—

No. 84 of 1862.

To, A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Secretary to Government.

SIR,—I have the honor, by order of the Municipal Commissioners, to bring to the notice of Government that Dr. G. Birdwood has applied to them for a gratuitous supply of Vehar Water to the Victoria Gardens. He urges as a reason and, as the Board thinks, with much justice, for his application, that the Gardens, as a place of public amusement and instruction, and as a public convenience, should be legitimately assisted from the public funds, and that this assistance may be most conveniently rendered by a gratuitous supply of water.

The Commissioners agree with Dr. Birdwood's views and are prepared to recommend Government to sanction his request. The Commissioners have ascertained from Dr. Birdwood that the Gardens will be open to the general public, free of all charge, on all general and sectarian holidays, a total of one hundred and thirty-three days in a year.

Considering therefore, the great benefit which the public may be expected to derive from these Gardens, and their educational as well as ornamental character, the Commissioners direct me to forward their strong recommendation that Government will be pleased to sanction Dr. Birdwood's proposal.

The estimated cost of laying in the necessary piping is Rs. 4,369.

W. TRACEY, Clerk.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

LOCAL-BUILDING ACT.—The following letter having reference to the establishment of a Local Building Act has been addressed to the Clerk of the Peace by the Municipal Commissioners.

To C. E. S. LEATHES, Esq.
Clerk of the Peace.

SIR,—I have the honor, by desire of the Municipal Commissioners, to address the Bench of Justices on the subject of a Local Building Act, similar in principle and action to Vic. 18 and 19. Cap. CXXII.

The Board is agreed in opinion that an act of this kind is required in Bombay and considers legislative interference indispensable to counteract the dangerous tendencies of the reckless manner in which buildings are now, and have been for some time past, run up in Native lands.

The Board thinks it would be difficult to find a better guide (as to the spirit of its provisions) than the Metropolitan Building Act above cited.

While, however, advocating the adoption of provisions similar in spirit to those of the 18 and 19 Vic. Cap. 122, the Board is aware that the detail of any local enactment must be entirely different from those in the London Bill; many special causes of the latter are not required in Bombay; while local peculiarities will call for new and peculiar provisions.

The Schedules to be attached to a local Bill of this kind must be very elaborate. Two or three different modes of building must be provided for; and the Board thinks it will be found necessary to consult respectable native builders on the subject.

The Board proposes the appointment, if the Worshipful Bench approves of the general principles of the Board's proposal, of a Committee to consist of, one Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. Tracey, (Clerk of the Board,) one Member to be appointed by the Bench, to draw up a Building Act for Bombay, embodying therein the principles of the Metropolitan Building Act, with such details as may be required to fit the former to the peculiarities of local buildings.

The Committee, when appointed, might, the Board considers, meet once or twice a week, might call on respectable Native Builders and Contractors, and Europeans also, to give evidence based on their actual experience, on whatever points the Committee might most desire information in connection with the size, proportionate strength, internal accommodation suitable to the tastes and requirements of both Natives and Europeans.

W. TRACEY, Clerk.

Bombay, 8th January 1862.

SUPPLY OF LIVE-STOCK PROVISIONS.—Some time ago a letter was received by the Municipal Commissioners from Mr. W. H. Kerr, of Nasick, intimating that himself and another gentleman were establishing a farm there for the purpose, and with the view of supplying the Bombay community with first class well fed beef, &c. at a fair rate.

The Commissioners deemed the proposition to be of great importance to the community of Bombay, and therefore a letter dated the 3rd January was addressed by their Clerk to Government on the subject. We give below the concluding paragraph of the letter.

"The Commissioners therefore desire me to express their hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council will look upon this project in the same light, as they do, namely, as one of no small importance to a large section of this community, inasmuch as the meat, poultry, &c., to be supplied, will be of the best possible description, and that when so supplied, the effect of the project will be to relieve that community to a considerable extent from the thraldom of butchers, &c., and the Commissioners in conclusion order me to request, that for reasons shewn, Government will be good enough in reference to Section XCIV. of Act 14 of 1856, to accord their sanction to the opening of the said slaughter-house, and to the pecuniary help which the Commissioners are desirous of extending to the projectors of the scheme."

## LAW.

### HIGH COURT.

*Matters for hearing before a single Judge this day*

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

*For Settlement of Issues.*

89 Davidas Buttonsey and another *vs.* Foolbaee widow.

96 Bhugwandass Gungaram *vs.* Moteeram Hurinath.

106 Ramchunder Bhowaneysunker *vs.* Crustnath Abbajee and others.

109 Prannjeevandass Doolubdass *vs.* Shah Manordass Lalldass.

111 Tribovandass Kassiram *vs.* Goverdhun Anundjee.

116 Suchew Kakooarve *vs.* Nuthoo Purshotum and another.

120 Ninbaee widow *vs.* Ramjee Jetha.

126 Jehangeer Bazonjee *vs.* Ahmed Tar Mahomed and others.

127 Purshotum Jadowjee *vs.* Bhanjee Bhimjee.

*For final disposal of Suit.*

117 Heerjee Gullianjee, *ex.* Dhurrumsey Jewa and others.

121 Jumnabaee widow *vs.* Bhunsallee Chuttoorbhoy Sunkerdass.

123 Jewanjee Noorbaee *vs.* Lootaf Ali Nooroodin and others.

(BEFORE FULL COURT.)

*Ecclesiastical Side.*

In the goods of Ookajee Lingoo, deceased, Luckoobaee, widow, Applicant, *vs.* Lingabaee, widow Caviatrix. Part heard.

### HIGH COURT.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

*Friday, 16th Jan.* 1863.

*Syed Ally Shah Bugdadee vs. Sallay Meya Gunkikker and others.*

Mr. White appeared for some of the defendants and said the present was one of the most vexatious instances of action he had ever known. The plaintiff had filed an action of ejectment against three of the defendants as far back as 1850. The trial took place on the sixth of June 1850, and the result was that a verdict was recorded for the defendants with costs, which up to the present time had never been paid. Again in the year 1859 plaintiff had brought another action, in which again a verdict had been pronounced against him, and the cost of which together with the costs of the former action were still unpaid. In the year 1860, another action of ejectment on the part of the same party was again pending. This was submitted to the arbitration of Mr. Faithfull for the defendants and Mr. Rimington for the plaintiff; and the arbitrators had agreed to allow a verdict for the defendants; this arbitration, however, came to nothing, and the plaintiff was non-suited. Mr. White said that under all these circumstances and considering also that the plaintiff was insolvent, he trusted his Lordship would consider it enough to dispose of the plaintiff's suit.

His Lordship asked how long it was since the plaintiff held possession of the property.

Mr. White said his first demise was in the year 1849.

His Lordship said, had these objections been made at the time of the plaint being filed, he should have rejected it then and there.

At the request of Mr. White the plaintiff was put in the witness box and the following questions were put.

His Lordship.—Why have you not paid the costs of the previous actions?

The plaintiff said he could not.

His Lordship.—Can you pay the costs of the former actions now?

The plaintiff said he could not.

His Lordship said he should decline to enter upon a settlement issue, and would treat the case as one of final disposal, and commented severely upon the plaintiff's litigating under such circumstances to the loss solely of the defendants.

Verdict for defendants with costs.

## POONA.

Two companies (numbers 2 and 4) of the remaining wing of the 95th Regiment leave for Bombay en route for Aden to-morrow. The baggage goes on to-day. The other three companies (Nos. 1, 3, and 5) leave on Monday next.—*Observer, Jan.* 15.

A DETACHMENT of the 1st Battalion 4th (King's Own) Regiment arrived at this station by yesterday's morning train, and is encamped at Camp Poorsy, about 3 miles Hyderabad. It consists of one Captain, three Subalterns, one Assistant Surgeon, nine Serjeants, and 217 rank and file.—*Id.*

THE Lord Bishop of Bombay is expected to return to Poona on the 27th. Immediately after his return His Excellency the Governor will lay the first stone of the new Church at Poona. The Bishop will lay the foundation of the projected widows Home on the same day. The new church and graveyard at Kandalla will be consecrated on the following day, or shortly after. We shall doubtless be able to give a more detailed programme before the date mentioned.—*Id.*

GRAIN MARKET.—We understand that within these few days the prices of grain have been increased to a great extent. Bajree, which was selling at 12 seers per rupee, is now sold between 10 and 11 seers for the rupee. Gram was sold at 16 seers per rupee, and is now sold at 12, and everything else is sold at increased prices in proportion, such as dall toor, good rice, wheat, &c. We hope this pressure, which is severely felt by the poorer classes, will not escape the notice of the local authorities.—*Id.*

THE Poona community is about to lose the services of the Deputy Post Master, Mr. James McLoughlin. Mr. McLoughlin has been appointed Inspecting Post Master in Berar, and leaves this evening to take up his new appointment.

While we shall be sorry to lose Mr. McLoughlin, whose activity and good nature in the discharge of rather troublesome, duties have gained him the esteem of every one here, we will at once congratulate him on his promotion. It is a real testimony to the value of his services, that after a comparatively short service in the department and at an unusually early age, he should have been selected for a responsible post under the new regime of the Central Provinces—where a fresh activity pervades every department, and men who are likely to work in earnest are carefully sought out. We feel sure he will do justice to the selection.

The Poona post office is temporarily made over to the charge of the head clerk, pending the arrival of the new Deputy Post Master. When he comes, whoever he may be, he will find all in good order; and it is to be hoped he will show the same energy and good sense as his predecessor did.—*Id.*

## FEROZESHAH.

*(From the Deccan Herald, Jan.* 14.)

IF the report of his capture be true, one of the most active, though hardly the most audacious, of our enemies in 1857-8, has at length become a prisoner. It would seem as if the sword of retributive justice were steadily tracking out all those whose hands were imbued with the blood of the helpless women and children, who perished in the massacres of Delhi and Cawnpore. One by one, the leaders have either perished, wretched and miserable, in the deepest recesses of the distant forests, or falling into our power, have suffered, by the cord, the meet punishment of their crimes. The King of Delhi is dead, the Rao Saheb has met his doom; there remains but the arch traitor, Nana Sahib, to entrap, and the list is complete. The story of the capture of the supposed Shahzada runs thus :—Major Arthur, the Political Superintendent of Pahlanpoor, received information from a sepoy, that Ferozeshah was dwelling with a weaver, at Patan, a place little more than 60 miles from Ahmedabad; pretending to set forth on a shikarring expedition, and accompanied by many attendants, he passed through the city, but on a sign from the sepoy, the party suddenly entered the house pointed to by him, and pressing on to an inner apartment, found their man in bed. The sepoy swore to his identity; and it would seem that the wretched creature confessed relationship to the King of Delhi. We read of the fascination exercised by the eye of the serpent, but in the power which drags these men towards the scene of their atrocities, we cannot but recognize the hand of the Majesty which has said, "Thou shalt do no murder."

## WASTE LANDS.

*(From the Calcutta Englishman, Jan.* 5.)

WE have been obliged to defer until to-day the publication of an official correspondence which has lately taken place, and which, both in its origin and termination, reflects great credit on both sides. The correspondence is one between the Landholders' and Commercial Association and the government, and has reference to a circular order of the Board of Revenue, regarding applications for unassessed waste lands. The Association noticing certain clauses in the order which, in their judgment, acted prejudicially to the public interest, took an early opportunity of bringing the subject under the notice of the government. The result has brought out an evident desire to meet the wishes of the Association and the public—and in this instance they are identical,—and for it the administration deserves credit; while we, in common with all who desire to see waste lands obtainable under such a plan as will prove most conducive to their *bona-fide* occupancy must recognise the value of the services of the Association in this instance. It shows also how valuable to the public interest would be the action of a well organised Board of Trade in India. However desirous the authorities may be to meet the requirements of the day, still it must lack that practical knowledge which is only to be found at the service of the government in a Board composed of such gentlemen as those whose names figure in the Association. This correspondence illustrates how difficult it is to deal with orders on such a subject as this when they are positively drawn. Able men entrusted with discretionary powers, must always provide the best safeguard of the public interest.

## INDEPENDENT EUROPEAN ELEMENT IN INDIA.

*(From the Calcutta Englishman, Jan.* 5.)

WE learn from our recent London correspondence that the remonstrance of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce against the policy pursued by Sir Charles Wood towards India has met with but very doubtful success with Lord Palmerston, to whom the Committee presented their memorial. The Premier designated the memorial as little else than a bill of complaint against the Indian Secretary, but while professing his entire confidence in the acts of Sir Charles Wood, he promised to converse with him on the subject. Such a promise, however, can be of little worth, and the result of the interview which the representatives of Manchester had with the Premier can only be looked upon as highly unsatisfactory.

Under Ordinary circumstances the ill success of so influential a body as that which took their complaint to the Prime Minister could be viewed in no other light than a signal defeat. We, however, are far from viewing it in this light. We have within our experience of India seen matters brought to a successful issue which at the outset have worn a far less promising aspect than this does, gloomy as we are forced to admit it to appear. We acquire confidence in the ultimate success of the movement, now day by day gaining fresh adherents, through the conviction that ministers cannot for ever remain blind to the requirements of this country or to the necessity that exists for placing that degree of power in the hands of the local government which is now urged upon them. It must not be forgotten that the Anglo-Saxons in India are not now an isolated people, dissevered from their native land and from the many interests which make up the sum of man's life in the mother country. We are neither isolated from the land of our birth, nor are we in ourselves devoid of interest to those we have left behind us. Day by day we see India and all pertaining to it rising in importance not alone to the nation as a political body, but to the many who have some pecuniary advantage to derive from it. In past days when the country was ruled by a company of merchants, it was in a measure tabooed to all but those who entered for the stake the great Company played for. There could then be, and were, no interests apart from, that of the whole corporate body. Those who derived advantage from India did so solely through them. Now, however, all this is changed. One by one Englishmen have penetrated the outer barrier raised against their access to the wealth, real or imaginary, contained within the boundary of the British possessions in India. They have done more—they have created for themselves an individuality and an importance apart from the rulers of the land. The first few have augmented their numbers, and as they have prospered, their success has made it to the interest of others to attach themselves to the first few. The successful planter, the plodding merchant, each in his way has helped to raise India to what it now is; and in doing so they have led on others to embark in those undertakings which have yielded them profit and ultimate independence. It is not alone in the government that the confidence in the prosperity of a country is centred. Were it so, we might well despair of ever seeing the present gloomy aspect of affairs changed to light. It is in the well directed energy of the non-official class, it is in the predominance in the land of an element which, while acting in concord with the government, still acts for itself and successfully utilises those sources of wealth with which the government itself has no part, and which, but for non-official energy, perseverance, and skill would remain hidden in all time to come,—that the confidence of the public is secured. Remove from India the entire European population not in the service of the Crown, and what will be the value of the government securities now afloat, or of the guarantees on which millions have been raised for the construction of railways? It is from the independent European element in India that government derives its chief strength, and to augment that element must be the chief consideration of every wise minister. If we are to ward off for the future all chance of a repetition of the scene enacted but five years ago, it must be by scattering broadcast over the land those whose prosperity will depend on the successful maintenance of order. Without them England, it is true, may retain India, but she will do so at no inconsiderable cost to herself. The army alone will eat up her revenues derived from India, and progress will be stayed. There can be no question as to the true policy of England with regard to India at the present moment. It must be, it can only be, to govern India in such way as shall gain the confidence of the bulk of Englishmen both in England and in India. How this is to be done we have more than once pointed out; and that we are right we know, for we see our opinion endorsed by all who have made the subject their study, or who give two thoughts to the land from whence they derived the income they enjoy. In a recent article we fully pointed out the advantage which must accrue to the government by encouraging the influx of Europeans into the country, and as the question becomes more fully known in all its bearings it cannot fail to attract the attention of all those who, either as holders of the Indian government securities, Indian railway stock and debentures or shares in public companies, have an interest in the country, either direct or indirect. Sooner or later self-interest will induce them to side with, and support those who, having mercantile relations with us, already know and fully appreciate the necessity of the case. When that time arrives, and it cannot be far distant, English ministers will be compelled to turn an attentive ear to such remonstrances as that which has now found so little favour with Parliament. For this reason, then, we still look hopefully forward, convinced that ere long the requirements of the Anglo-Saxon race, as regards India, must be met, and that which they ask in moderation fully conceded.

## THE MEDICAL WARRANT.

*(From the Calcutta Englishman, Jan.* 7.)

THERE is a murmur of an intention on the part of the medical officers of the army in this country to submit her Majesty's warrant regarding their branch of the service for legal opinion, and with a view of raising the question as to whether or not they are entitled by law to the full operation of all the advantages guaranteed to them in her Majesty's name in that paper. We do not think that a better course than this could be adopted by the medical officers, for it will at once bring on a test as to the question as to whether her Majesty's warrant is a sham and a wilful delusion, or whether it is what a paper of royal origin ought to be—a document of full intention, true promise, and faith to a plighted word. As yet the medical warrant has been in this country prominently held up by the government authorities, to the thorough distrust and aversion of those for whose benefit it was stated to have been graciously and liberally issued, but as regards whom its promises have almost without exception been falsified, its conditions broken, and its rewards a sham. We are not competent to decide how near a royal warrant approaches to a law, and whether the word of the Sovereign plighted in a public document ensures to those concerned the benefits and advantages guaranteed to them, or whether such papers do not necessarily carry either truth or solidity, but may be used by her Majesty's subordinates as may to them seem best to deceive or to defraud. A legal opinion would, however, decide this matter; and if such an opinion should attribute to the royal warrant truth, sincerity, and an intention of faithful promise, supported by the right and power to carry out its published conditions, then there cannot be the slightest doubt that those who may be made to suffer by a breach of the covenant of the warrant have a sure and effectual remedy in a court of law, which will insist upon the terms of her Majesty's published promises being fully carried out to the last letter, and compel the strong to be just. If, on the other hand, a competent legal opinion should determine that a royal warrant is not what it purports to be, that its promises, conditions, and guarantees are not intended to be actually true and binding, and that nothing contained in it has any actual force of application to those whom it pretends to benefit,—then it would be as well for the medical officers to get such an opinion as regards their warrant and send it home to England, in order that people there may know the real character, weight, and significance that are to be attached to royal warrants and to the plighted word and promises of the Sovereign of great Britain. Whichever way a competent legal opinion may decide, the question is well worth the trouble and expense of settling; and the medical officers should take quick action in the matter. We have not the slightest doubt that every word in the royal warrant is legally binding upon the government, and that it is acting against justice and the law in withholding from a large body of her Majesty's officers, or from any one of them, the full, literal, and honest application of her Majesty's gracious promises, as signified in the paper, given under her royal hand, and in her honoured name, which no British subject, however high his rank or great his power, should be allowed to bring into disrepute.

## WORKING OF THE PENAL CODE.

*(From the Madras Times, Jan.* 7.)

THE Report of the proceedings in the Royapettah Police Court on Monday before Colonel Colbeck deserves the serious attention of our Missionary friends, and all concerned in the work of converting Hindu or Mahommedan youths to the faith of Christianity. Heretofore if a youth of either sex took up his residence in any of the Mission Houses in Madras open for the reception of intending converts, the parents or guardians, if desirous of reclaiming their child proceeded by a writ of *Habeas Corpus* directed to the Missionary and requiring him to produce the young person in open Court on a certain day. The judges then decided generally on an examination of the convert's intelligence, whether it was equitable to allow a free choice of guardians or whether from the age of the infant, it was manifestly just that the parent should retain his control, in spite of professed religious convictions, sympathies, or antipathies. Thus if the case was decided adversely to the wishes of the convert and his Missionary guardian, no worse consequences resulted to the latter than the temporary loss of the neophyte and the final loss of the money expended in legal costs. We of course leave out of view purposely the moral or religious bearings of the question, as we wish now to show only how the position of the Missionary, in respect of his own immediate personal interests, has been affected by the introduction of the Penal Code. It may be in the recollection of some that, when reviewing some of the provisions of this terrible enactment on its first coming into operation, we specially recommended certain of its clauses to the notice of all engaged in Missionary work in this country. The prosecution of the Reverend E. E. Jenkins of the Wesleyan Mission, is the first illustration of the working of one of the highly penal provisions of the new law, and it is well that all who are embarked in the same Christian enterprise as the defendant in this suit, should carefully note its importance. A young Hindu boy, who alleges his age to be sixteen, travels all the way from Darrampoory to seek a residence and instruction in the Mission House at Royapettah. The Missionary believing the lad to be of age and intelligence advanced enough to enable him to decide between the merits of Hinduism and Christianity, believing him also to be sincere in his profession of belief in the truth of the latter, and we will venture to say not at the time thinking of the Penal Code received the applicant under his protection. The father who had followed his son to Madras, at once institutes a suit against the Missionary under Section 361, that runs as follows :—"Whoever takes or entices any minor under fourteen years of age if a male, or under sixteen years of age if a female, or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind without the consent of such guardian is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship." It is also explained that the words "lawful guardian" mean "any person lawfully entrusted with the care or custody of such minor or other person." Section 363 prescribes the punishment for this offence,—"imprisonment of either description for a term *which may extend to seven years*" besides liability to a fine.

It will be at once seen that the only question for the Magistrate to decide is the age of the infant. If that is under fourteen in the case of a boy, or sixteen in the case of a girl, no other course is open but to commit the defendant to take his trial at the Sessions. The questions of intelligence, or, what Sir William Burton once professed to be guided by, the discretion manifested by the convert's preference of "the truth," or the excellence of the guardian preferred to the parent,—none of these which formerly created so much perplexity and discussion, enter into the case; the sole issue is the determination of the age: that settled to the satisfaction of the Court, imprisonment or acquittal follows as a matter of course. In the case tried in the Royapettah Police Court the decision arrived at by the Magistrate was that the lad was not under fourteen years of age and that the offence charged had not been committed. With this conclusion the public, on a perusal of the evidence given by our reporter, will, we are certain, remain perfectly satisfied. We are able to add from other sources of information that not the slightest doubt can exist that the convert is much nearer sixteen than fourteen. Whether even at the more advanced age he is in a position to cast off all paternal restraint and his ancestral religion, and whether any encouragement should be afforded him by any one to do so, are points we need not now take up. They were many months ago discussed fully in the pages of this journal, when we gave expression to the grief which the painful spectacle of these family disruptions occasions the whole community, both Christian and non-Christian. On this point if we have the misfortune to differ from our Missionary friends, a difference we sincerely regret, we have also the consolation of knowing that the voice of the public is on our side. True the law now attaches no penalty to the reception of a young person who has left the paternal roof for that of a Mission House, provided the age be above the limits already stated, but we have no hesitation in saying that the almost unanimous opinion of the public is that youths of fourteen or even fifteen years ought not, under any circumstances, to be allowed to cast off all domestic restraints and take so serious a step as that of changing their religion. It will however in future be necessary for Missionaries to use every percaution to guard against deception in the matter of age. Even when the convert is older than the age fixed by the Code, it may not always be so easy as in the present case to prove him so to the satisfaction of the Court. And though the annoyance of a trial and imprisonment would wear the aspect of martyrdom, from what we know of the public feeling in these cases we are able to say that not much sympathy would be felt for the martyr.

## THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO BARON ROTHSCHILD.

*Galignani* contains the following description of the visit paid on Tuesday by the Emperor of the French to Baron Rothschild, at Ferrieres :—

The Emperor left Paris yesterday morning at half-past nine for the Chateau of Ferrieres on a shooting excursion in the grounds of Baron de Rothschild. His Majesty was received at the terminus of the Eastern Railway by M. Thouvenel, President of the Board of Directors, and MM. Perdonnet, Baude, Baigneres, Dollfus, and Sauvage, Directors. The Emperor was accompanied by M. Fould, Count Walewski, Lord Cowley, Generals Fleury and Ney; and M. Thouvenel was invited to take a seat in Imperial carriage. The train left immediately for the station of Ozour-a-la-Ferriere, where it arrived in about an hour, the distance being about 20 miles. At this station (which 6 villages, formerly deprived of communications, owe to Baron de Rothschild) the Baron's equipages, in blue liveries and yellow, awaited his Majesty, who took his seat in an open carriage with four blood-horses and postilions. Five other carriages, also drawn by splendid horses, were placed at the disposal of the guests. The Baron's four sons were waiting at the station to receive his Majesty. At a quarter to eleven the Emperor arrived at Chateau, and the Imperial flag was at once raised on one of the towers. After looking over the interior of the edifice, the Emperor took a walk in the park, where he planted a cedar to commemorate his visit, and then returned to the house for breakfast. The service of silver plate, made from models which were immediately destroyed to preserve it unique, was accompanied by the celebrated service of Sevres procelain, every plate of which bears an authentic picture by Boucher, signed with the B. At this table sat all the Baron's family and the guests. After breakfast a numerous shooting equipage awaited the guests, who proceeded to the great park, which covers 1500 hectares (3,700 acres), entirely surrounded with walls, and containing three farms. The sport was splendid, and about 1,000 head of game were killed. On returning to the Chateau about half-past five, the Emperor found all the population of the environs assembled in the court-yard, headed by the mayors and curés. A collation had been prepared in the hall, the gallery of which was occupied by the male operatic-singers from the Opera, who, under the direction of Victor Massé, executed the 'Hunter's Chorus' of Rossini. At six o'clock the signal for departure was given. The keepers, huntsmen, and other persons employed on the domain, holding torches, lined the road for the Imperial *Cortege* from the portal of the palace to the gate of the forest, which was also brilliantly lighted all the way to the station at Ozouer. His Majesty then returned to Paris, and in the evening, accompanied by the Empress honoured the Opera-Comique with his presence to witness the 1,000th representation of Boieldieu's opera of *La Dame Blanche.*

## TRADE AND FINANCE.

(*From the Daily News, Dec.* 15.)

THE year seems likely to close with a more settled and satisfactory condition of the money market than was at one period anticipated. Owing to the turning out of a good deal of capital from certain sluggish branches of trade, we have been enabled hitherto to meet all our engagements in respect of foreign loans, and foreign banking, and other projects, without pressing on the market, and without carrying the Bank rate of discount beyond 3 per cent. The apprehensions recently entertained have had reference more especially to the effects of the Indian demand for silver in payment for cotton, and it must be admitted that there was at one time room for doubt as to whether the draughts upon our reserves of bullion might not proceed so far as to change the aspect of the money market. The cotton question has a rather broad application, which it may not be uninteresting to consider for a moment. Before the commencement of the war in America we had been in the habit of importing annually some thirty five millions sterling worth of cotton from America alone. That supply having been suddenly stopped by circumstances over which we had no control, the capital thrown out of the cotton trade accumulated rapidly, beating down the rates of interest, through its competition for employment for short periods with the ordinary supply of money in the discount markets. The glut was increased by the constant influx of gold from America, that country finding itself no longer able to discharge her indebtedness to Europe in commodities when the exportation of her chief staple had ceased. The next movement was the transfer to other countries of a portion of the cotton business hitherto almost monopolised by America. In every country capable of producing cotton its growth has been stimulated to a greater or less extent by the enormous prices now bid. The natural, and indeed inevitable consequ

mechanism was designed on incorrect principles." The Prince inspected her, was convinced of the untruth of the accusation, and immediately gave to her inventor full power to order her plan of transport himself, placing 200 sailors and their officers under his command for the work. In twenty-four hours Bauer brought her triumphantly into Cronstadt harbour, May 26th, 1856, accomplishing a far greater distance in a day and a night than the whole Admiralty of all the Russias had managed in many months. He immediately set to work for her first experiment; took in the 45,000 lbs. of water for sinking her, and to obtain any specific gravity more easily, fixed the cast-iron ballast at various points along the vessel's bottom. The arrangements were just concluding when Prince Constantine arrived, not a little surprised at what Bauer had done since yesterday, and heartily congratulating him on bringing "all the evil prophecies to naught." As soon as the specific gravity with the displaced water was obtained, and additional 5lbs. ballast immediately secured an equable descent; double that weight pumped from the vessel she would rise in the same ratio. An officer, ten sailors, and a smith went down with Bauer. He says he never saw men cross themselves with such unction as his sailors, when, after their first deep, they again got above water, crying "Staba Bochu!" (Thank God!) and meaning it too.

Daily trials at different rates of speed succeeded this first satisfactory experiment. The hyponaut's horizontal locomotive power, both back and forward, her immobility when wished, and capability of descending either direct or at any given angle, were proved satisfactorily. Four men to work the treadwheels and pumps were found sufficient for short experiments. As the machine could contain but a small amount of air, it was not found practicable to make more than about three yersts in one descent. The men were obliged to rest at intervals from the treadwheel, as sharp work under water as above, and Bauer was convinced that for deep sea investigations, it would be necessary to apply the motive power he had invented.

*June 12th* 1856.—Bauer, fixing his vessel in mid-water, wrote a letter of thanks to Prince Constantine, to King Max, of Bavaria, who, though unable to employ had been interested in the invention, and assisted the inventor once with 200 florins), and a few lines to his parents. He begged his companion, Lieutenant Fedorowitch to add his signature, but he would only do so for the first letter, declaring "the invention must be held as a state secret."

The kindness of Prince Constantine enable Bauer to secure the help of two learned academicians for several under-water voyages. Among many experiments they carried out, we may mention those of the 2nd July 1856.

Bauer descended with eight sailors and a smith; as soon as the vessel was under the surface she was made to roll and pitch like an intoxicated porpoise; the exercise discontinued now and then to take observations on the temperature. Of course such "sea-legs" practice had caused an abnormal consumption of air. The temperature on earth stood at 35° Reau., and was at first 40° within the hyponaut, then gradually sunk to, and remained at, 18° or 20°. The burning power of tallow and stearine candles were tested; the first showed a diminution of light after two hours, and after four hours ten minutes went out; the flame of the wax candle began to fail at the same moment, and expired after five hours and five minutes; the stearine held out for six hours, twenty-five minutes, and went out at last, leaving the wick quite black, quenched by the excessive moisture from the respiration. To the repeated inquiries as to "how they felt," the sailors constantly answered, "Quite well."

When lucifers were struck they only fizzed and sputtered, would not burn. German tinder succeeded better; for the exhausted atmosphere, hungering for oxygen, uniting with the atoms of saltpetre during the process of ignition, the tinder, instead of its usual dull glow, threw out a long bright flame, made as it were of electric sparks.

Though the eighteen windows of the hyponaut gave light enough for ordinary purposes, yet in the peaty water of Cronstadt they were insufficient to allow close inspection of the bottom at sixteen or eighteen feet. A reflecting lamp placed at the windows allowed an observer from another to perfectly well investigate the ground. The success of the attempt was slightly compromised by the fishes, who insisted upon swarming round the lighted windows to investigate in their turn this monstrous crustacea and its inhabitants. In such numbers came the fish sometimes, nothing but their close-packed heads could be seen behind the glass! And they followed their visitors in crowds as long as the vessel remained under water.

Bauer was not allowed to take a professional photographer with him, but mastering the art indifferently well, he actually succeeded in getting a *carte de visite* from the natives below. Unhappily the vessel was not maintained quite still, and the windows were badly placed for the purpose, but Bauer at least proved that the mysteries of the deep may be made to yield up their shadows to man's curiosity. He ascertained he should be able to prolong the stay under water to any given period by furnishing his machine with two tubes four inches in diameter communicating with the upper air, merely worked by a small force-pump within the vessel; they would indeed entirely renew its 6,000 cubic feet of atmosphere in sixteen seconds.

A kind of perpetual slight shower of salt water supplied from the hold, and arranged at the stern by bringing a supply of oxygen, was found to enable the divers to remain two hours and a half longer without air from above.

The Admiralty had not been sleeping all this time: they now sent in a report to Prince Constantine, stating that "Bauer: could not fasten his ventilating tubes from within, but had to send out a sailor through the hatch to fix them when already under water." Had he done so the vessel must have been at once swamped. They followed this charge with various ingenious inventions of the same sort, till they went too far, and the Prince became suspicious,—had the report translated and sent to Bauer, who answered it in a letter of such energetic indignation and uncompromising truth, as might have caused a stroke of apoplexy to a prince of weaker nerves.

Constantine immediately consented to Bauer's demanded for a new commission of investigation. Eighteen persons, military and scientific, were appointed to it. They ate, drank, and made observations for five hours under water, isolated from the upper atmosphere, tested the vessels action in every way, and finding her day after day equally docile to command, they officially declared all doubts of her success entirely destroyed.

The coronation of the present Emperor, September 6th, 1856, was celebrated by Bauer and his men as no king's or kaiser's had ever been before. He went down with Lieutenant Fedorowitch, his sailors, and four musicians. After singing the "Native Hymn" above water, as soon as the first salute was fired down sank the hyponaut. Each hearing his head, they then sang to the music, "God preserve our Emperor." Toasts and triumph-marches followed, and loud cheers, the tranquil fish looking in all the time, wondering what new madness had seized their visitors. The trumpets sounded strongly softened, as though they were played some way outside the vessel, and the trumpeters found under water practice far easier than on terra firma. The music and cheers were heard 100 feet of on the surface.

The Commission prohibited any intelligence being sent to the Emperor or Prince of these novel celebrations though the latter had left orders that all news of interest should be immediately telegraphed.

About this time, Admiral Napier arriving in Cronstadt, the authorities had the hyponaut hidden away behind a large ship whenever he came into the harbour.

Bauer had found Lieutenant Fedorowitch was in league with his enemies, and had always, when possible, contrived his absence in his voyages. But he now, (October 2nd) received orders to blow up a large ship under the inspection of the new Commission, and take the Lieutenant with him. The ship had been placed in an almost unattainable position, three and a half versts from Cronstadt. Bauer started for the work with the hyponaut sinking at a considerable angle. But the Lieutenant was steering, and suddenly they found the stern fast aground in a sand-bank, and the screw tangled in weeds and rubbish. They were forty-feet distant from the ship, but could neither advance nor retire. The ballast water was then pumped out, and the head immediately rose, but the stern remained fixed. Bauer began to throw off the iron ballast provided for emergencies, and at last the sand and seaweed began slowly to yield to the vessel's efforts, and she was fast safely regaining a horizontal position, when her commander was horror-struck by a great rush of water through the hatchway: he and the men rushed to close it, and found the Lieutenant had left it open as he furtively crept out on to the head now quite above water. It was in vain to attempt to shut out the water now; the trap could not be pulled down, and Bauer and the sailors were obliged to follow the Lieutenant, and leave the hyponaut to fill and settle down.

When Prince Constantine arrived in Cronstadt an official report awaited him, representing the Lieutenant's conduct as a performance of his duty in so saving his own valuable life. The Prince thought otherwise, and removed him from his office on the Commission, assuring Bauer he "knew no accident would have happened had not Fedorowitch been present." The hyponaut was swamped on the 2nd October, 1856, on her 134th (!) trial under water.

Bauer now received orders to build a submarine corvette of 24 guns, with steam power for surface navigation, and his atmospheric invention to act under water. She was to be provided with sufficient air to remain six hours below water with 75 men. To be about 150 feet long, 12 feet high, and 20 feet broad. The cannons to be closed by a self-acting valve when under water, but to be fired from above the level by allowing the vessel to rise when at the right distance from the enemy. She was to be fish-shaped, and capable of rigging with sails if required; and Bauer to immediately furnish a model 16 feet long. He was appointed a salary of 130 rubles a month, with a uniform,—an important matter in Russia,—and the official title of "Submarine Engineer."

The hyponaut was recovered again after four weeks, but parts of the machinery required repair; and, in spite of the repeated orders of the Lord High Admiral, remained uncompleted from November, 1856, till 1858.

When Bauer commenced arrangements for building the submarine corvette and model,—though Prince Constantine had given strict orders he should be supplied with everything requisite for the purpose within the estimated sum,—he was informed that he must take the whole value of that sum in *equal sized* metal plates, though he had applied but for a small number of various proportions. He could besides get no wages for his seven workmen, nor the necessary money for requisite castings. Had he taken the plates offered, and disposed of the surplus number, his enemies would have involved him in the tortures of a law suit. He was forced to bring the works to a close: he had no private means to carry them on and for this delay the Admiralty stopped his salary! Again Prince Constantine came to his relief; indignantly ordered his arrears to be paid up, and his appointments in future to be on no pretence detained.

But his enemies were getting reckless, and, as a last resource, to drive him from the country in disgust, they threatened to seize his model, than almost completed. The threat had its effect. Bauer sent in his resignation of official rank and duties, and begged leave to quit the country. No notice was taken of this nor of two subsequent applications,—instead came an order for him to raise the Le Fort, a vessel which had sunk with crew and cargo.

One-sixth of the value saved he was to receive as disbursement for expense and labour. He was now paid 10,000 roubles, one-half of the stipulated sum, for the hyponaut; the other half was refused, as the vessel had not attained the speed he had anticipated. With this sum he at once went on with the model of the corvette; but could come to no arrangement with the Minister of Marine regarding the Le Fort. No one seemed to know clearly where she had foundered. Then the Government would not allow any one appointed by Bauer to meddle in the valuation of the salvage. Besides, he was now told, that the Church, having burnt so many yards of candles, and chaunted no end of prayers for the drowned men in the ship, claimed for thus settling them in the other world, to be their sole executors and legatees in this. So he must get his problematical sixth in the teeth of all the popes of Muscovy.

In the meantime he had determined on a new apparatus for raising the wreck, adopting the main principles of the hyponaut to a diving-bell; he would have given it a sinking power of 500 feet, and capability of resisting sixteen times the weight of our atmosphere,—an impossibility to the open diving-bell. The men descended in it to take down the exhausted balloons which, when securely fastened to the wreck, were to be inflated by connecting tubes from above water, and then commence their ascent, unassisted, to the surface.

The Academy of Science (St. Petersburg) give the inventer a mighty complimentary testimonial for his last application of atmospheric power; and, in fact, Bauer did not want for compliments, but an honest man thoroughly in earnest and determined to do his work, finds but poor comfort in them for intrigue, corruption, and falsehood awaiting his every step.

He could not proceed with the corvette—it was hopeless to attempt the Le Fort. He had escaped his civil and military enemies, but if the Church joined them, what hope had he?

He was offered the honorary rank of major, but he had not laboured and thought all these years to be paid with a tag of gold lace; and feeling he was too powerless, despite the generous aid of the Imperial Prince, to contend against the full strength of "system," he obtained leave to return to his fatherland.

When he would have entered the army in Bavaria, he was informed he could not be admitted in any higher rank than that of sergeant! And this he declined.

Some time after he was engaged to raise a sunken steamer in the Lake Constance. He succeeded in raising her, though from very deep water, but his machinery instead of the prepared linen and gutta-percha balloons he had designed, for the Le Fort, was now represented by small beer-barrels, which burst as they rose with their burden to the surface. Indeed, the funds placed at his disposal had been miserably insufficient, and obliged him to have recourse to this expedient. Had a vessel been near, the wreck might still have been saved; but before one could be brought it had sunk again.

We must not suppose Bauer's whole ingenuity was occupied in the works we have particularized. The failure of the great Atlantic Telegraph especially directed his thoughts to some means for carrying out its objects with greater success. His plan would have hung the wire in mid-water, saving it from excessive pressure and any abrasion from the bottom, and held in its position by air-suspendants. He thought greater firmness would be given to the coil by applying in coating of mixed caoutchouc and gutta-percha to the wire, when heated, to prevent peeling by closer amalgamation, and by an increased firmness, diminishing the evils of friction.

He designed folding-boats for easy stowage on ship board, to be always ready for immediate use; these boats to be provided with compass and rudder, and furnished with a screw. The material to be employed for them remains the inventor's secret, until a company with a capital of 40,000 to 50,000 thalers undertakes to adopt the invention after he has proved to them its success.

As almost every mechanician has had his dream of aerial navigation, we cannot be surprised to find the designer of the hyponaut planned a machine to make us alike independent of land and water travel; but we must pass from this, the poetry of air-pumps and levers, to the stern prose to an invention, the prototypes of which furnish rhetoric to the *Times* and subject of discourse of every one.

Here we will give Wilhelm Bauer's own words: we quote from a private letter written from Lindau, *Nov.* 1859:

"From observations I have made in England, France, and Russia, I would construct revolving batteries, which should unite all the principal advantages of floating and land defences, without, I believe, the disadvantages of latter. Here I can give you but a rough sketch of my idea. I would have an iron, shotproof, revolving battery, with from nine to twenty-four guns, anchored close to the shore, where the hull, scarce rising above water, would offer no mark to the enemy's fire. For inland fortifications, these batteries, requiring as they would, no great depth of water, could be placed, in any given situation, in moats, surrounding an inner citadel, which would supply room for stores and shelter for the men when required." * * * * * * * * *

In a subsequent letter from Berlin, Jan., 1860, he mentions having submitted this plan to Prince Adalbat of Prussia (head of the Marine Department), who, with other technical men who had considered it, expressed the highest approval of its principle.

The ultimate success will reward Wilhelm Bauer, we may yet hope. The press throughout Germany is at last energetically advocating his claims to the respect and attention of his countrymen. Meetings have been held, and societies are forming to carry out his ideas with all the necessary means to their full realisation.

With this augury for better days awaiting him, we must conclude our faint outline of an inventor's trials. Time alone can verify the worth of his thoughts and endeavours. Had he had a more liberal education, or a kindlier vantage-ground for his start in life, than that given in the ranks of an army to scientific talent, he might have been spared some of the cramping hindrances of poverty and bitterness of delayed hope.

He appeared poor, and adventurer, before high official dignitaries too ready at any word of innovation to protect their exchequer, studied eyes with the blue spectacles of mistrust, before venturing to look on the unhallowed thing.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—One China-built fast-pulling Gig, length 26 feet, with 5 Brass Roalocks, on board the *Margaret Jane*, lately arrived from China. Apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE DUBASH, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 13th January 1863.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
*Bombay Gazette* Office.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!—Just Arrived Mahabeshwar Potatoes of superior kind, in baskets, each containing four Maunds. Price Rs. 5½ per basket. Apply to Nesserwanjee Cowasjee Vachagandhy, opposite the General Post Office, Marine Street.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS. —FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Frenting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, Comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street.

HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th Dec., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Granite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate, is now in complete working order.
The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.
Amoy, July, 1862.

## Business Announcements.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.
Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESSRS. LAWSON AND McKENZIE, Shipchandlers, &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses, at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass & Co.'s doubled labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the Ship *Flying Venus*.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (the Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.
The Great Exhibition Music Book, containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

WATCHES AND OPERA GLASSES.
RECEIVED a few Select GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, from the best makers in London, Jones, March, &c.
Also, SINGLE OPERA GLASSES, well adapted for seeing Objects at a distance, such as Shots at the forthcoming Rifle shooting. Price Rs. 12.
ROSSELET & Co.

HAIR CUTTING AND DRESSING.—J. ROBINSON, begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay, that he has commenced business as a Hair Cutter and Dresser, and trusts from the finished experience he has had in his trade to obtain their patronage.
J. ROBINSON, (from Truefitts),
4, Medow Street, Fort.
Gentlemen visited at their own houses.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*:—
A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parrailla Candles.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.
PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES, of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to *load* the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or proposed topics remarks, to *think* and *reason* with her while she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed unclanchly and astonishing. Programmes containing information as to the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Oberland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—
Ball Dresses, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tartaton, Silk*, &c. &c.
Chinee Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses*."
Rich *Evening* Silks and Greandines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barege Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tartaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
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*Mouseline de soi Dresses*.
White and Colored Tartatons.
*Coloured Mohair Dresses and Burnous to match*.
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
*Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm)*.
Warm Material for Dresses, &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White *Lace Shawls*.
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls*.
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks*.
Black Silk Paletots.
*Rich Cloaks* and *Hoods for Infants*.
*Dress Bonnets, in Tulle Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c. Plain* and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets*.
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs*.
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves*.
Black and White Mantles *real Lace Lappets*.
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls*.
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets*.
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles*.
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets*.
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces*.
*Rich Fancy Fans*.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs*.
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
*Exhibition* Chimisettes.
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Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks*.
*Lace Leaves* and *Wreaths for Bonnets*.
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Lace Collar Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
*Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses*.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
*Fancy Hats*, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "Flowers."
*Boys' and Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
*Wreaths* and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions*.
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses*.
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
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FOR WEDDINGS.
*Bridal Bonnets* and *Wreaths*.
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tartaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
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FOR MOURNING.
Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barége.
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Black Gimps, &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

JACOB AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all parts of India.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nenegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
*N. B.*—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA Has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.
Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

## Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCHMAKERS, 3, Medow Street.—A new and fresh supply of handsome Jewellery and Watches, received per last Mail.
Also, nice Ladies' Companions, in Russia leather.
Gentlemen's Travelling and Dressing Cases, of the latest pattern.
Opera Glasses, of every kind and description.
Beautiful Mechanical Toys.
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A nice assortment of French Novels and Stationery, always on hand.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography, and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist reat experience in charge of this branch.

CHEMICALS.
ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process"; Acetic Beaufoye; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.
ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide; and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Fonting's; Fonting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL, finest *prepared*.
ETHER SULPHURIC: Bectified; and Sulphuric: and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.
GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Protonitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMP BLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process).
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate; and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long &c., consisting of
VARNISH: Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Suehne Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.

ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.
BATHS, from 6½ by 4½ to 12 by 10.
DISHES.
Glass Moulded and Hard Procelain, 6½ by 4½ to 12 by 10.
PLATES.
Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs CHANCE & Co., of the following sizes:—
2½ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.
BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.
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| Albumenized Paper. | | |
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Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
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BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.
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Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

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CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
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Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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